

Junior Ranger Booklet



Hopewell Culture

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK



My Name is: _____

#FINDYOURPARK

Become a Junior Ranger



What is a Junior Ranger?

Junior Rangers are important people because they help park rangers take care of very special places. The Junior Ranger program is a way to learn about Hopewell Culture National Historical Park and the National Park Service and have fun at the same time!

Earning Your Badge:

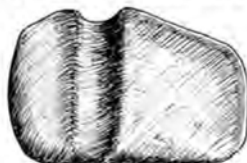
There are 15 activities in this booklet. Find answers in the park's brochures, museum, interpretive signs and movie. Complete as many as you can, but at least as many activities as the number of years in your age (if you are 10 years old, complete at least 10). These symbols at the top of each page show the difficulty level of each activity, so younger Junior Rangers can choose more of the easier activities:

Easier



Light Spearhead

More Difficult



Heavy Axe Head



Who were the Hopewell?

By becoming a Junior Ranger, you will learn about an amazing and mysterious ancient Native American culture whose achievements still inspire awe among archaeologists today.

The Junior Ranger Trail:

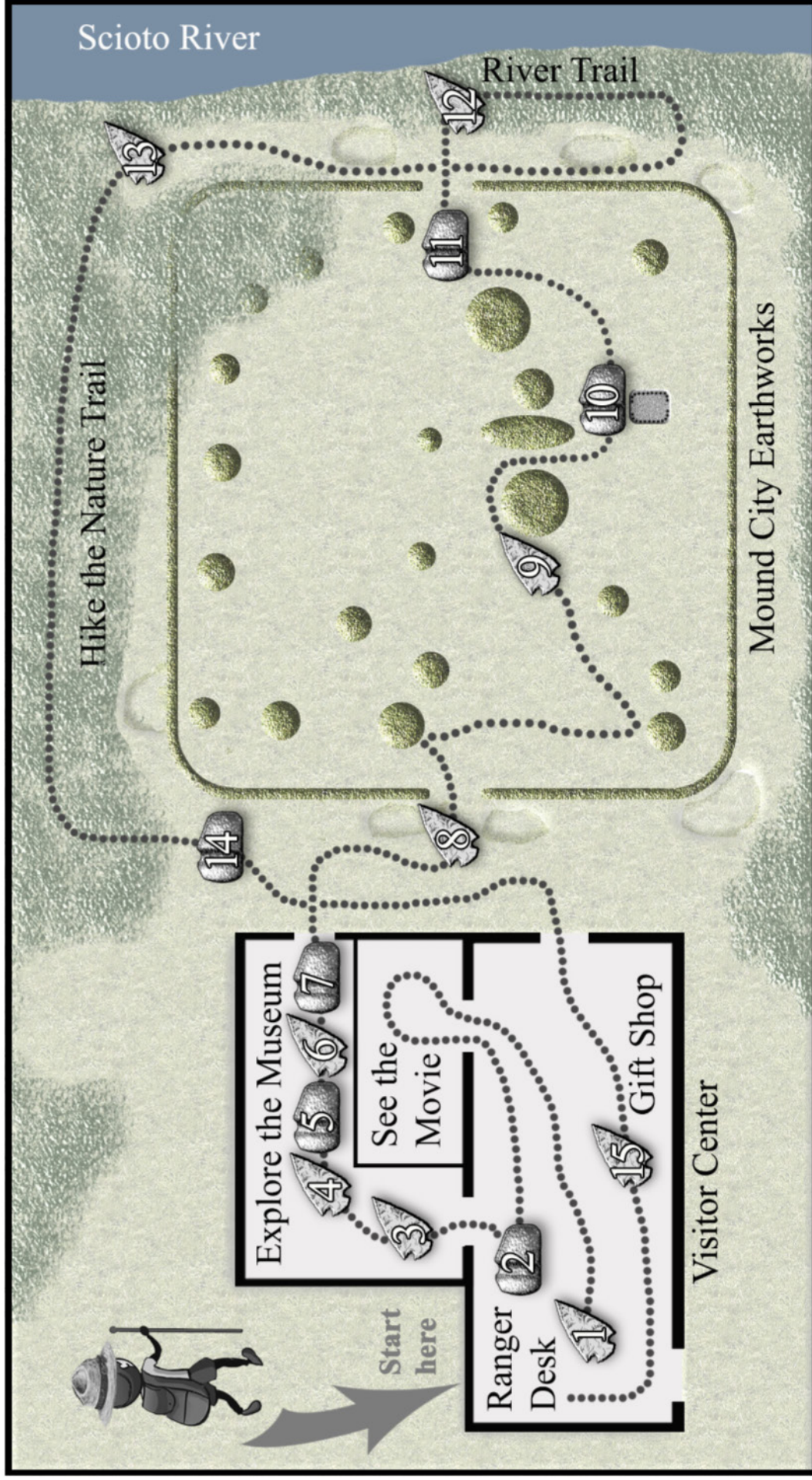
The activities are numbered to follow the Junior Ranger Trail on the next page. The trail starts and ends at the ranger desk. However, you are welcome to complete the pages in any order and go wherever you want. When you finish, just bring your activity book to the ranger desk to get your badge!



Parents:

This is meant to be a family activity, so feel free to help your aspiring Junior Ranger. We hope that you will also learn about the park and have fun.

The Junior Ranger Trail

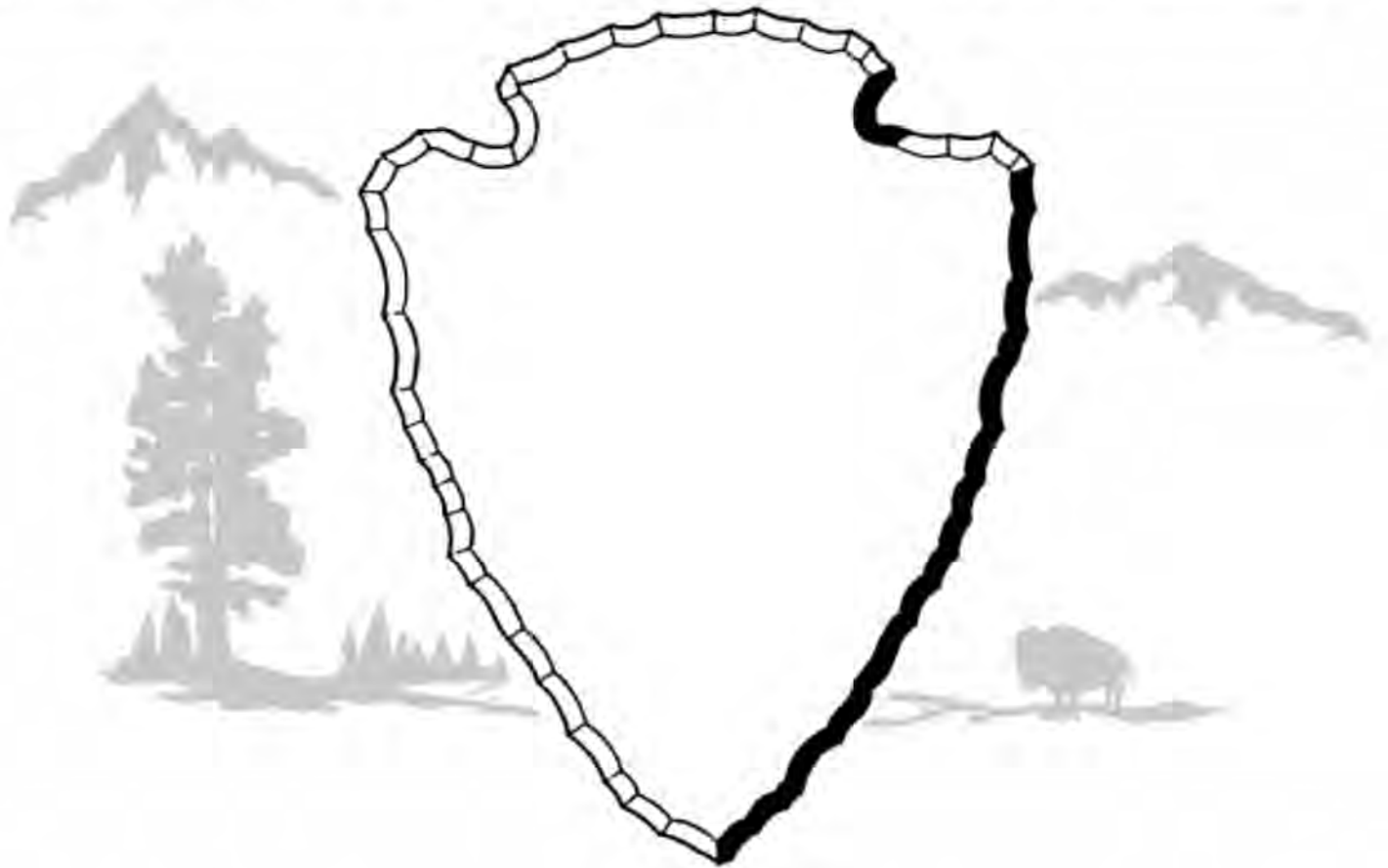


The Junior Ranger Trail starts and ends at the Ranger Desk. The duration of the trail is 1 1/2 to 2 hours, but it isn't necessary to follow the trail. Following the Junior Ranger Trail is just one way to complete the activities. *Feel free to complete the activities in any order and explore the park any way you want!*

#1 The Arrowhead Patch



The National Park Service has an emblem that symbolizes the things that we care for and care about. Each part of the emblem represents something important. You will see it at every National Park you visit. Below is the outline of the arrowhead, but it is incomplete. Find an arrowhead in the park (*hint: look on the walls of the visitor center*) and complete the drawing.



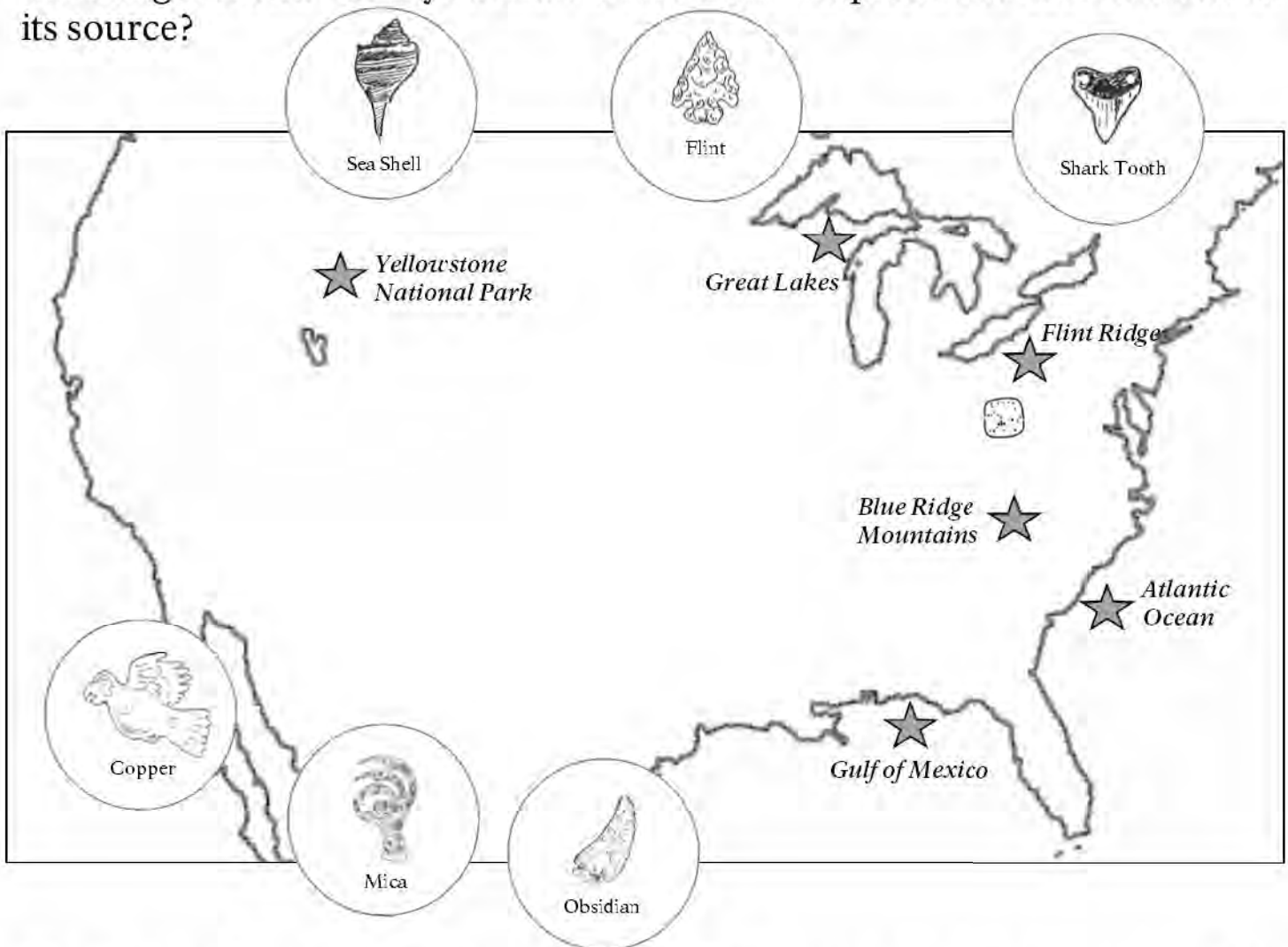
Each item in the arrowhead represents a feature protected within all National Parks. Look at the design and find the item that fits in each blanks below.

1. The _____ represents all plants.
2. The _____ represents all animals.
3. The _____ represents all waters.
4. The _____ represents land formations.
5. The _____ represents history.

#2 Travel or Trade?



Under their mounds, the Hopewell buried objects made from materials that came from hundreds of miles away. You can touch these exotic materials at the Ranger Desk. Can you draw a line from the picture of each artifact to its source?

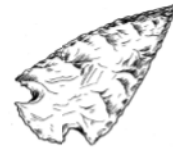


The Scioto River flows near Mound City Group and was used by the Hopewell for transportation and trading. There were no horses in America during Hopewell times. Can you think of two ways American Indians may have travelled during this time?

1. _____
2. _____

How do you think the Native Americans obtained these exotic materials?

#3 Be An Archeologist



What kind of scientist learns about ancient people by finding and studying their artifacts (an object made and left behind)? _____

Choose an artifact in the museum and draw it below.

What is it made of? _____

What do you think this artifact was used for? _____

Unscramble these letters to reveal tools used by archeologists. (Hint: There are some words listed below if you need help.)



W O R T L E

C L E P I N

K O B O T O N E

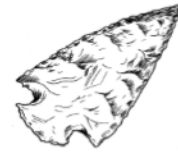
T R I F E S



Sifter, Bucket, Pencil, Notebook, Trowel, Brush

How can you help protect the ancient earthworks and artifacts of Native Americans? _____

#4 Hopewell Earthworks



Hopewell Culture National Historical Park protects five of the many Hopewell earthworks in the Chillicothe area. You can see scale models of the five earthworks on the museum wall. These giant earthworks were all built about 2,000 years ago! Can you label them with their names?

_____ Earthworks

_____ Group

T	R	S	W	Q	U	I	P	O	Y	A	Q	M
H	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	S	L	A	O	Q
O	G	N	A	O	I	Y	T	L	R	U	E	W
P	E	A	X	L	G	P	E	A	N	K	H	B
E	R	B	C	Q	Z	W	T	D	P	D	E	O
T	P	H	K	N	E	E	C	E	O	Z	G	N
O	Y	G	D	P	B	I	U	W	B	M	K	Q
N	W	I	O	S	T	O	X	T	A	C	F	R
M	I	H	L	Y	J	V	L	O	S	E	I	P

FIND and CIRCLE the names of
the five ancient earthworks
protected by the national park.

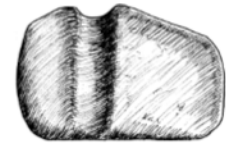
_____ Works

_____ Earthworks

_____ Mound Group

The Hopewell built their earthworks here _____ years ago.






#5 Earthworks Size & Shape



Most Hopewell earthworks have earthen walls that enclose geometric-shaped areas. Can you find these 5 geometric shapes in the earthworks?

- Squares
- Circles
- Squircles (squares with rounded corners)
- Parallel walls
- Octagons (8 sides)

Use the key to the right of the earthwork models on the museum wall to help you fill in the blanks below.

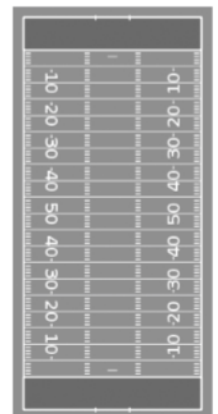
SHAPE	SHAPE NAME	NAME AN EARTHWORK WITH THIS SHAPE
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Hopewell earthworks are *enormous*!

About 6 **football fields** would fit inside Mound City! However, Mound City is the smallest earthwork in the national park. Look at the earthwork models on the museum walls. Make a guess about how many Mound Cities would fit inside the much larger Hopewell Mound Group? _____

Now do the math. About how many football fields would fit inside Hopewell Mound Group?

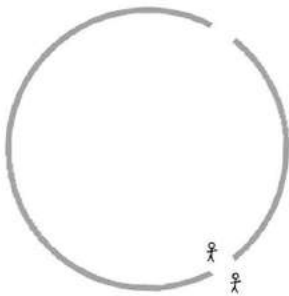
_____ Mound Cities x 10 football fields = _____ football fields!



#6 Earthworks Design

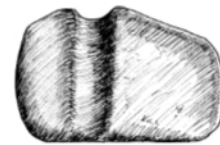


Now pretend you are a Hopewell architect and design your own earthwork! Use a pencil to draw it in the space below. Use your imagination. Below are suggestions to follow if you want some ideas.



- Draw another circle smaller than the one already there. Erase one spot in your new circle to create an opening for people.
- Draw one square that is a little larger than your circle.
- Draw an octagon a little bigger than your square.
- Erase all the corners of the square and octagon so people can come in and out.
- Connect some openings in the shapes with parallel walls to serve as passageways for visitors. (Parallel walls may curve.)
- Draw some burial mounds in the circles. Fill them in solid.
- Draw more very tiny people to show how big the earthwork is.
- Draw a river flowing nearby with some very tiny canoes on it.

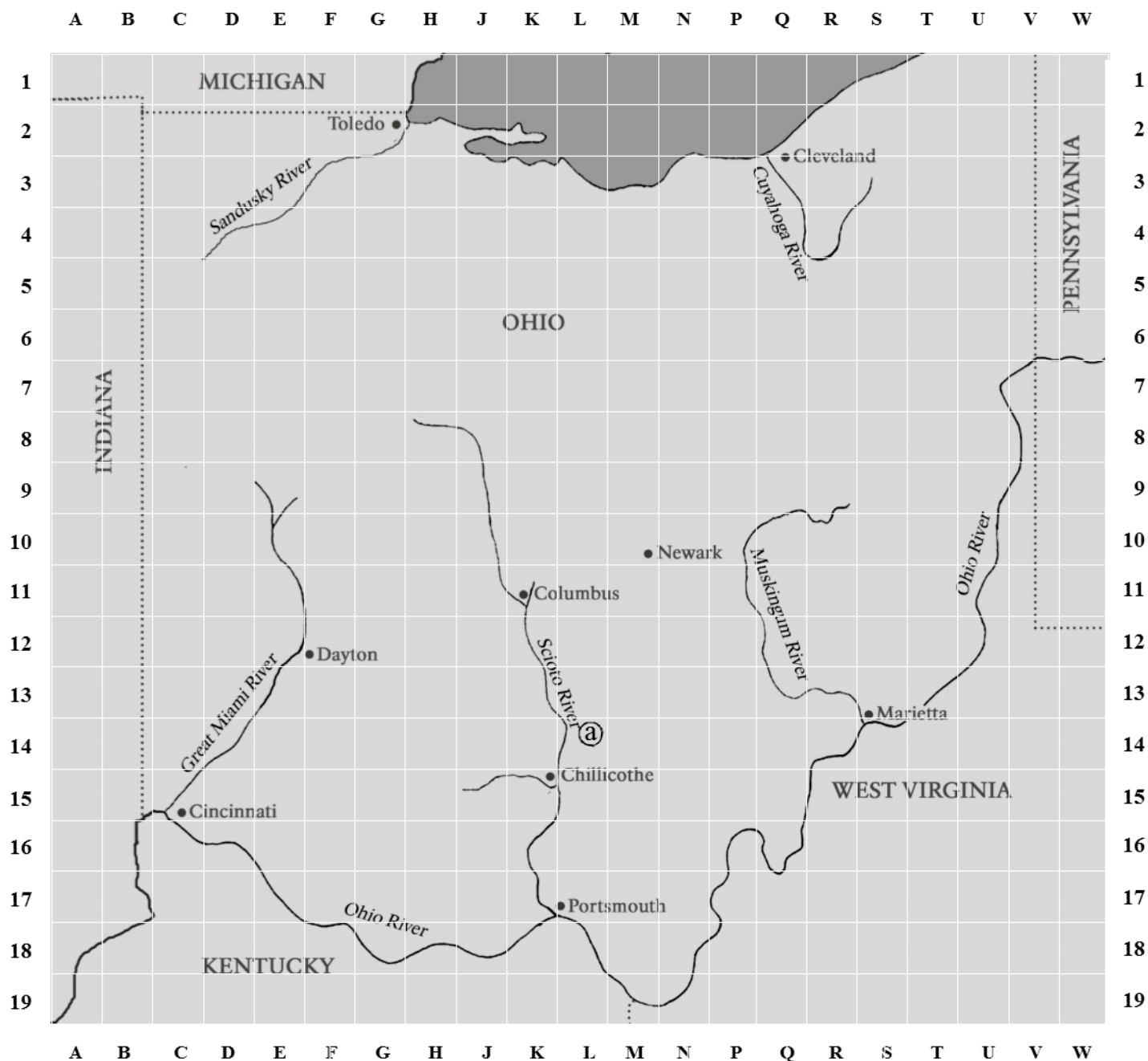
#7 Where are Earthworks?



To find out where in the world Native Americans of the Hopewell culture chose to build their giant geometric earthworks, follow the instructions below. For each earthwork pictured, follow these three steps:

1. Write the letter next to the earthwork's name very small on the map of Ohio according to the coordinates written below the drawing of each earthwork.
2. Draw a small circle around each letter you write on the map.
3. Check the box next to the coordinates after you map each earthwork. The first one (a) is already done for you.

<p>(a) Cedar Bank Earthworks</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-14</p>	<p>(b) Mound City Group</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> K-14</p>	<p>(c) Newark Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> M-10</p>	<p>(d) Hopeton Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> L-14</p>
<p>(e) Marietta Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> S-13</p>	<p>(f) Seip Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> J-15</p>	<p>(g) Hopewell Mound Group</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> K-14</p>	<p>(h) Seal Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> K-16</p>
<p>(i) High Bank Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> L-15</p>	<p>(j) Frankfort Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> J-14</p>	<p>(k) Portsmouth Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> L-17</p>	<p>(l) Dunlap Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> K-14</p>
<p>(m) Liberty Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> L-15</p>	<p>(n) Turner Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> E-15</p>	<p>(o) Circleville Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> K-13</p>	<p>(p) Baum Earthworks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> K-15</p>



There are very few giant geometric earthworks outside of Ohio. *Southern Ohio has the most spectacular concentration of giant geometric earthworks in the world!*

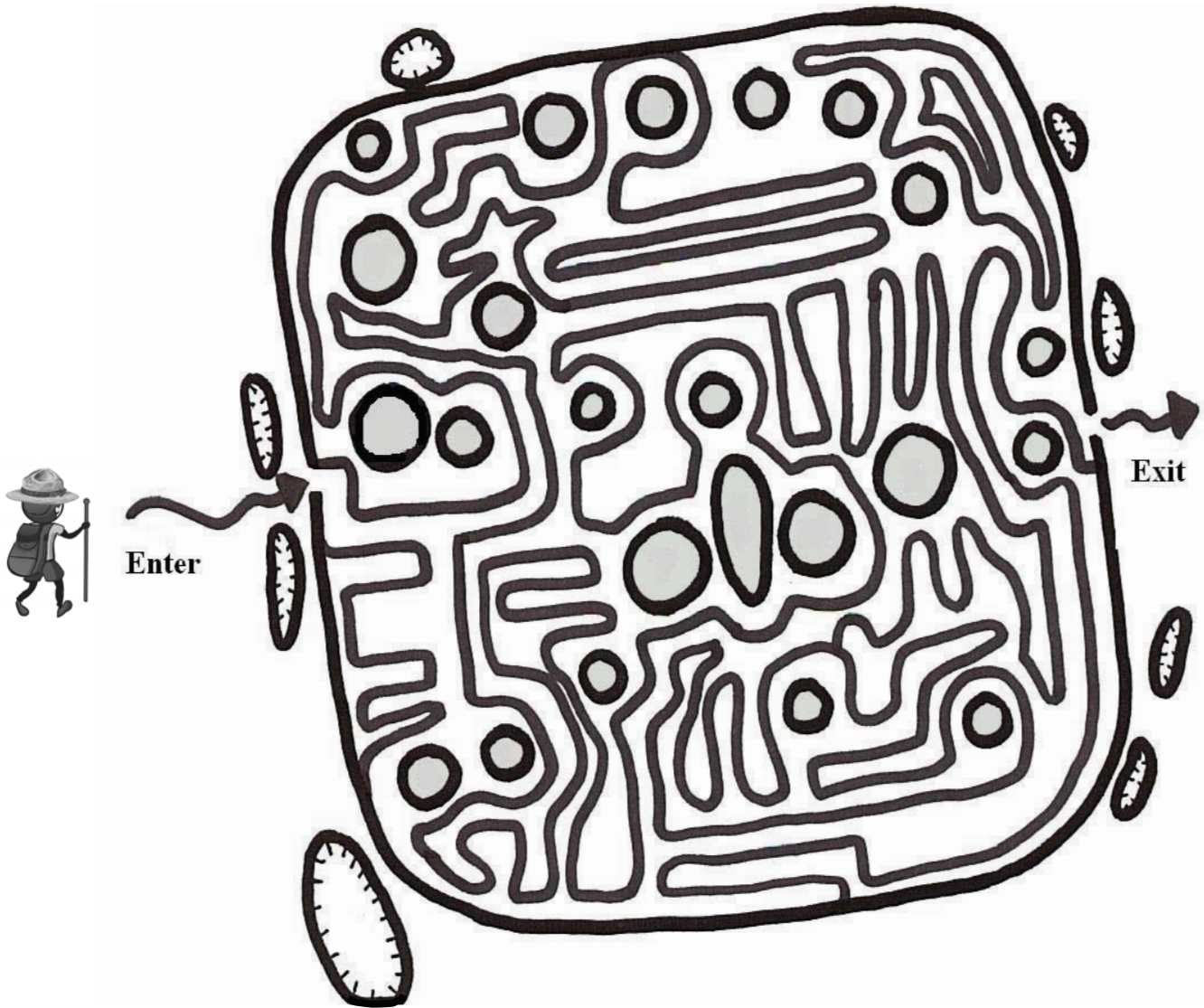
Which city in Ohio has the most giant geometric earthworks nearby?

Which river has the most giant geometric earthworks along it?

#8 Mound City Maze



Help the Junior Ranger find her way through Mound City!



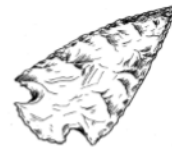
Now look at the real Mound City earthworks. Mound City is famous for having so many mounds enclosed by an earthen wall.

How many mounds can you see? ____ About how high do you think the wall is? ____

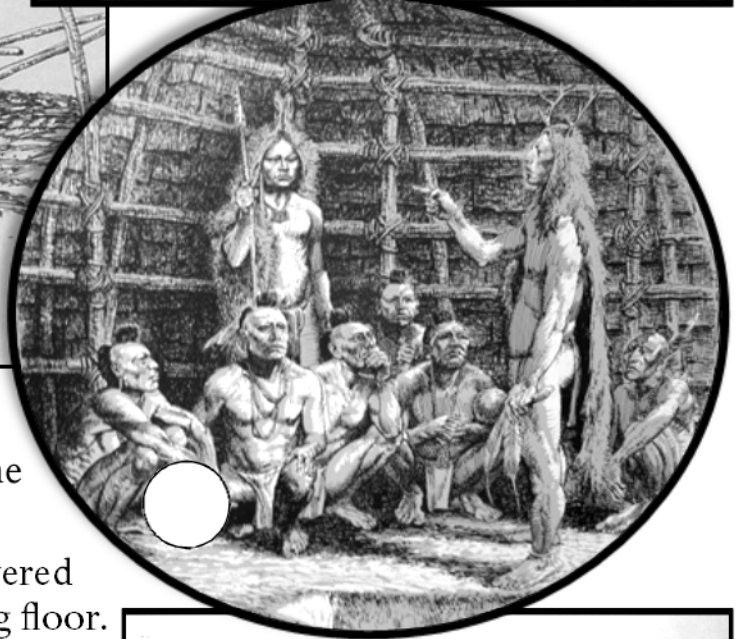
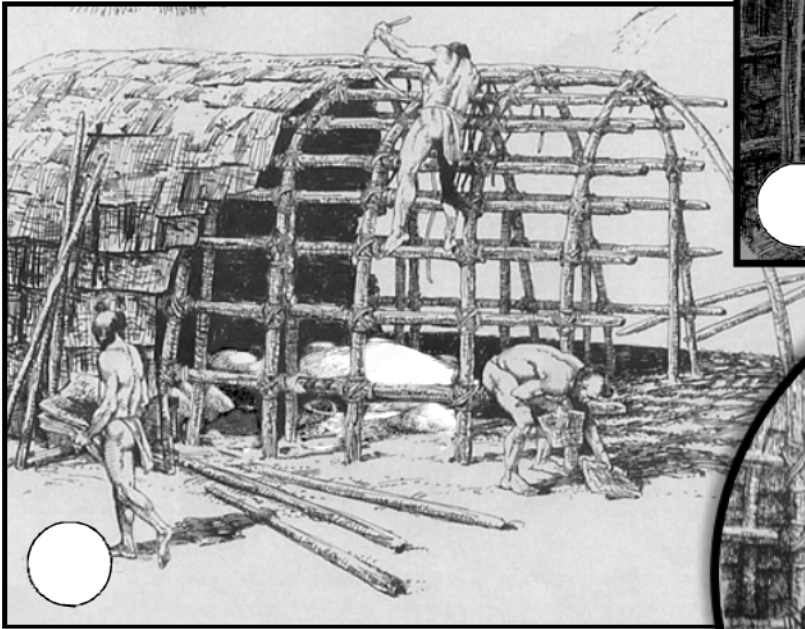
Outside of the wall, the earthwork builders dug 8 pits. What do you think these pits were used for?

Why is it important to preserve ancient earthworks?

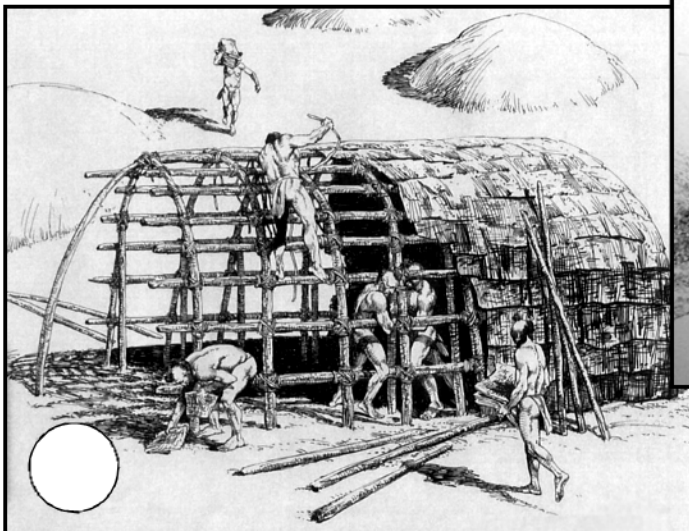
#9 Mound Building



At Mound City, mound building was a complicated process in five steps. Read the five steps below . Write numbers (#1-5) in the white circles to show in what order the pictured activities would have happened.



1. A ceremonial building is constructed.
2. Religious ceremonies take place inside the building.
3. The ashes of the cremated dead are covered With a small mound of clay on the building floor.
4. The building is torn down.*
5. A mound is built over the building floor and its burials.



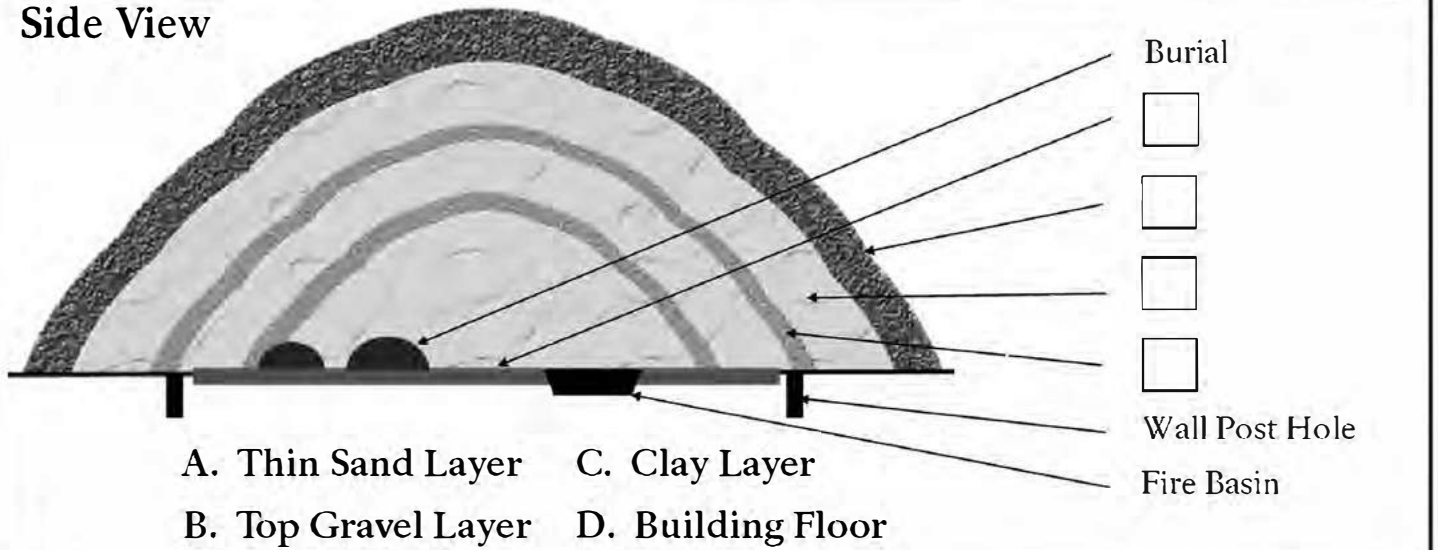
*Hint: What would the floor of the building being torn down have on it, that one being built would lack?

#10 In & Under a Mound

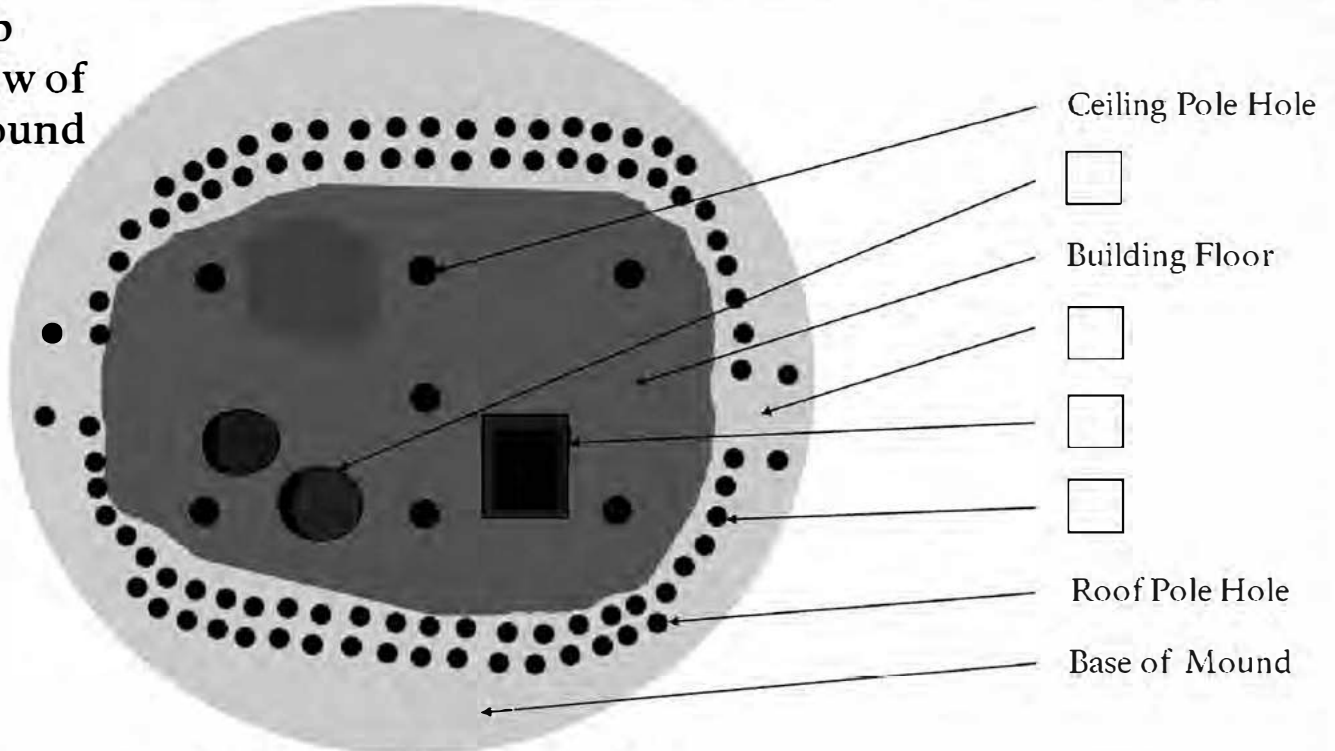


Hopewell mounds are not just heaps of dirt. If you could see inside a burial mound, you would see many different layers. You would also see that the mound covers the floor of an ancient wooden building that people were buried in. Can you label the parts of the burial mound by writing each letter (A-H) in one of the white squares?

Side View

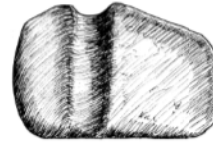


Top View of Mound

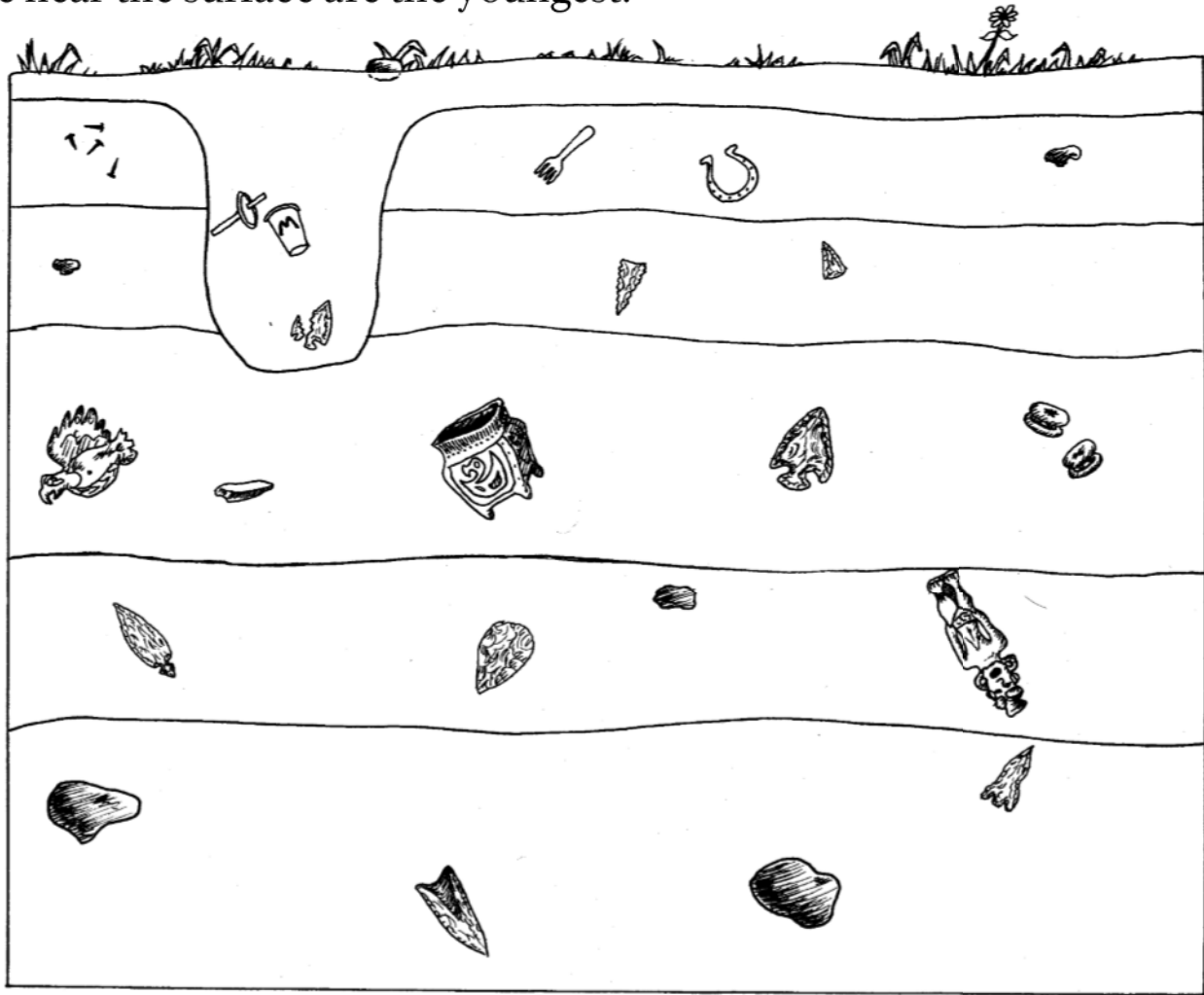


Hint: See the Side View labels for clues.

#11 Stratigraphy



Stratigraphy is the arrangement of information or events in layers, like layers of rock. When archeologists dig a site, they record the location of what they find, so that chronological order can be established. Objects discovered at the bottom of the pits dug by archeologists are the oldest, while those near the surface are the youngest.



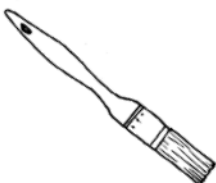
Were the artifacts found on the bottom of this site from before or after the artifacts found on top? _____

What information would be lost if these layers were disturbed by someone digging here?

Name some of the items that would be found:

Most recent

Oldest





#12 River Trail



As you walk along the river trail, take notice of things you see around you. To survive in the wild like the Hopewell did, you would need to be very observant. Look for things described below and draw pictures of them.

Draw something that
grows out of the ground.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a drawing of something that grows out of the ground.

Draw something you
see in the river.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a drawing of something seen in the river.

Draw something that
lives near the river

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a drawing of something that lives near the river.

Draw something you
see when you look up.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a drawing of something seen when looking up.

The Hopewell built all their biggest earthworks next to rivers. Mound City is built along the _____ River. Can you think of 3 reasons why these Native Americans would build their earthworks next to rivers?

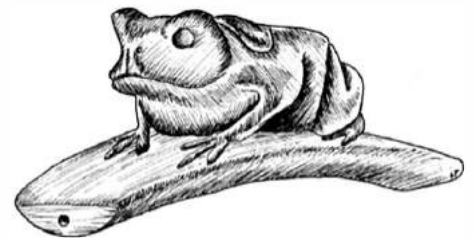
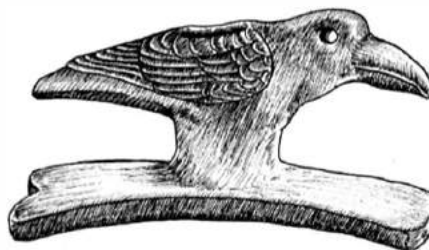
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

#13 Hunters and Gatherers



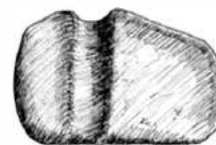
Mound City was built next to the Scioto River. Hopewell settlements were probably located near rivers too. The Hopewell found most of their food in the wild. When the Hopewell lived here, this part of Ohio was mostly covered in old forests with many giant trees.

As you walk the trail through the forest, look for grasses, trees, bushes, and other plants that might have been sources of food. List them, or draw a picture of a leaf, fruit, or nut of a plant they may have eaten.



What evidence can you find that shows that animals live in this forest? _____

#14 Comparing the Past



Now that you have visited the museum, watched the movie and hiked around the Mound City Group earthworks, can you compare your life to the life of these American Indians living here 2,000 years ago?

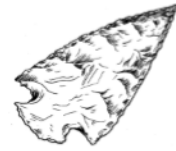
<u>Hopewell Culture</u>	<u>You</u>
How they got their food:	How you get your food:
Where they bury someone who had died:	Where you bury someone who has died:
What they did for fun:	What you do for fun:
Where they would go for a ceremony:	Where you would go for a ceremony:
Who they would go to the ceremony with:	Who you would go to the ceremony with:



Which Hopewell ways of life are similar to yours? _____

Which ones are different? _____

#15 National Park Service



Ohio has many other National Park Service sites that you can visit. Complete the Junior Ranger's path to the one you want to visit next.



Ranger Susan left a riddle for you to unscramble:

R + anger + s = _____

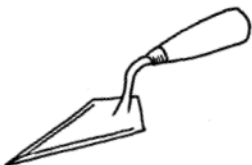
H + kelp - k = _____

Prosper - sper + tect = _____

Yo + sure - se = _____

N + vacation - vac + al = _____

Part - t + ks = _____



Want to learn more? Once you earn your Junior Ranger badge, you are ready to become a JUNIOR ARCHEOLOGIST! Ask at the Ranger Desk about how to become a...

Junior Archeologist.

Certificate of Achievement

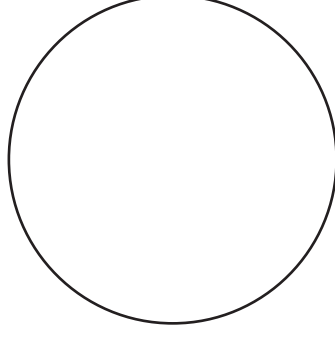
This Certificate is awarded to:

for successful completion of the

Hopewell Culture

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Junior Ranger Program



Park Stamp



National Park Service Ranger

#FINDYOUR**PARK**